

WEATHER FORECAST.
Increasing Cloudiness Tonight
and Sunday; Warmer Saturday.ACCEPTANCE OF HUERTAS
PRESIDENTIAL GENERAL

Veracruz Army Leader Takes Field Against New Government and Is Made a Prisoner—Indians in Arms in Oaxaca—Federal Troops to Be Used Without Mercy if Persuasion Fails—Mostly Madero Officeholders Fighting Now.

MEXICO CITY, MEX., Feb. 22.—Acceptance of the new administration in Mexico is not so general as was at first thought. To the states of Coahuila, Sonora and Tamaulipas, which from the moment of the overthrow of Francisco Madero declared they were not in accord with the new conditions, must now be added part of the state of Oaxaca, where the Serano Indians have refused to recognize the government of provisional president Huerta. The governor of Oaxaca is so alarmed by the disturbed conditions that he has asked for reinforcements from Mexico City.

Between the federal capital and the port of Veracruz a. o. conditions are very uncertain. Bodies of federal troops have been sent to the cities of Jalapa and Orizaba in the state of Veracruz to maintain the balance of power.

The Indians in the state of Oaxaca have gone on the warpath from personal motives. Felix Diaz is a native of that state and the Indians declare that inasmuch as he has not been president of the republic, it is necessary to appoint a provisional president. Hernandez, another native of Oaxaca, who has had a very distinguished army career, should be nominated. In no case, say the Indians, will they recognize Gen. Huerta's provisional presidency.

Sympathizers with Francisco Madero stopped a train on which he was believed to be fleeing from the federal capital to the coast with the object of rescuing the deposed president. The news reached Gen. Roberto Velasco at the city of Veracruz, to whom it was reported that the venture had been successful. He thereupon loaded a number of trains with his followers and rushed them to Orizaba to fight under the banner of the fallen president. The new government under Gen. Huerta was informed of the movement and a force of federal troops was sent from the federal capital to Orizaba to meet the train, surrounded and disarmed the men commanded by Gen. Velasco.

Maderistas in Revolt.
It is certain that the new administration in Mexico must deal with a new revolution in addition to the remnants of the old one. Three governors in the republic formally have refused to recognize the provisional government, and two or three others are doubtful.

However, it looks as if some of the rebels of the north would be placated and found in the ranks of the federalists in a short time. It is confidentially believed that Salazar and his followers will be satisfied by the new government and taken into the rural corps as they suggest.

Veracruzian Carranza, governor of the state of Coahuila, with 1,200 men is working with Emilio Carranza, brother of the deposed president, who are at San Pedro, Madero's old home, near Saltillo. Carranza's forces are 3,000 men and money.

Gen. Goyou, former governor of Sonora, has telegraphed from Mexico to governor Maytorena, of Sonora, offering him 3,000 men and 2,000,000 pesos to restore Madero to office. Governor Maytorena has refused the offer, and provisional president Huerta is repudiating the new government. It is said.

The governor of Yucatan, ignorant of the death of Gustavo Madero, wired him an offer of the services of 1,200 men. As to what will be done with ex-president Madero has not yet been determined.

Juan Sanchez Azcona, Madero's private secretary, is a prisoner at Puebla.

W. J. Buie Says Churches Have Not Awakened to Necessity of Offering Counter Attractions to Keep Boys Out of the Saloons and Worse Places—Need for a Moral Awakening.

EL PASO'S redlight district, the city's greatest crime against the boy, is a coddled, pampered and police-protected hell's half acre. The self-satisfied moralists and the spineless, weak-kneed church is responsible for its existence.

That is what W. J. Buie, told the Baptist laymen at the annual dinner Friday night.

"Who is responsible for that? Certainly not the unrepentant vermin who supply the scarlet women and point our young men to these dens of vice. No, not them. The responsibility lies with your smug, self-satisfied moralists, and your foursome spinners and weak-kneed churchmen. Degenerate and immoral persons have made the problem, and we have not been strong enough to meet it and solve it. The courts have said that under existing statutes this hole of corruption must not be moved, and I do not come to call in question the correctness of these decisions. But I do say that the awakened moral sense of this city can compel the authorities to remove this spot from the front door of our business districts and drive many of its habitues from the town."

"Where can the homeless stranger in El Paso go for his evening? The church houses are closed. There is no club house for the homeless young man except the saloon and the pool hall. These furnish his companions a place to rest and loaf while instilling the poison of death into his being. These welcome him eagerly and offer him comradeship. You ask why has the saloon become such a factor in our modern life? I answer because it has laid hold on the young man, the homeless man and the stranger."

It is reported that he had been shot, but the report proved untrue.

General Diaz Coming Home.
General Porfirio Diaz, ex-president of the republic, who has been in exile in Europe, is coming home. There is not the slightest possibility that he again will mix in the political game, but his enforced exile is ended. Word was received today from Paris that within a short time general Diaz again will be in his private residence in Cadena street, an interested spectator of the development of the new republic.

It was authoritatively stated that the arrival home of Gen. Diaz will not be later than April 2, the anniversary of the taking of Puebla. The day will be celebrated in honor of general Diaz.

Huerta Adopts Diaz Policy.
That the new administration in Mexico expects to use the methods of Porfirio Diaz so far as is possible in governing the country, was made evident in a conversation with provisional president Huerta and with newspaper men.

President Huerta declared that no matter what the cost should be, or who the men were who paid it, peace would be restored to Mexico. He said he was ambitious that when he left the presidency, people would say of him, "He restored peace to Mexico." He said he would make safe the investment of money and rendered secure the lives and interests of all, both foreigners and Mexicans.

Will Use Army Viciously.
Calmly and dispassionately, Gen. Huerta outlined his program for the use of the army in the restoration and maintaining order. He admitted that in many parts of the republic, where the news of the change in government had been received, it was not in accord with peace. To these sections, he said he would send emissaries in an attempt to bring about order, or if necessary, troops would be dispatched to them to inform the people of the government's policy.

Would Restore Mexico's Riches.
"I want to restore to Mexico that interrupted current of riches which is the life of the nation," he said, "and to bring about such conditions in the country that all the diplomats will feel that their people are secure." He said he would favor a free press in Mexico, saying that even antipathetic organs were desirable from the point of view of the administration might learn the evils that otherwise might be hidden.

Troops Against Carranza.
An emissary of president Huerta left for Saltillo, capital of the state of Coahuila, bearing a letter to governor Venustiano Carranza, who is reported to be raising an army to fight the new government. In this letter a final effort is made to gain the governor's support in the new regime. A train, loaded with the Carranza's forces, is said to be on its way to Saltillo from the capital and in the event that governor Carranza maintains his attitude of neutrality, the train will be used against him and his followers.

Army Officers to Be Tried.
Gen. Felipe Angeles, former commander of the army operating at Cuernavaca, and Gen. Joaquin Fausto Beltrán, former commander of the army at Veracruz, are to be subjected to an inquiry by the military court. Gen. Beltrán will be tried for the part he played in attacking Vera Cruz at the time of the ill-starred uprising fomented there by Gen. Diaz.

It is a case of misuse of the white flag in capturing Veracruz and making a prisoner of Gen. Diaz, who later was released. The capital and remained incarcerated until the recent revolt which ended in the downfall of Madero. It was charged at the time that Diaz's revolt failed, Diaz believed that

(Continued on page 4.)

Adalpe Says Rebels In The North Will Recognize Huerta Government

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 22.—Manuel Garza Adalpe, minister of agriculture in the cabinet of president Huerta, who returned here last night from a two days' conference with Emilio Vasquez Gomez, Gen. Inez Salazar and representatives of Pascual Orozco, said today that these three, as well as all the revolutionists in northern Mexico, had agreed to lay down their arms and accept the new government.

Emilio Vasquez Gomez, he said, had agreed to relinquish his claims as provisional president. David de la Fuente, he declared, had accepted the appointment as minister of communications under Huerta. Adalpe was called to the provisional capital of Vasquez Gomez, at Palomas, Mexico, to be offered a cabinet position under Gomez. Instead, he converted Gomez and the northern rebels to the Huerta cause, he claims.

This Is the Message of Pascual Orozco, Jr., to Diaz

Memorandum, Alleged to Have Been Found in Coat, Is Introduced.

WILL CLAIM ROSS WAS AFTER GAMBLING

THAT L. E. ROSS was at the Hotel McCoy on the night of the alleged holdup for the purpose of getting evidence in gambling cases and not for the purpose of committing the offense of robbery by the use of fire arms, the charge on which he is on trial, was indicated as the line of defense by his attorney Saturday morning.

This was borne out by the introduction of a memorandum, written on a piece of paper, which was testified to as having been taken out of a pocket of clothes found in the office of the Western Detective Agency, on the seventh floor of the Mills building, after the alleged holdup.

In offering the memorandum in evidence, John T. Hill, one of Ross's attorneys, had the stenographer take down a statement to the effect that the memorandum was introduced to show that the presence of Ross at the Hotel McCoy on that night was for a legitimate purpose, and not for the purpose of committing the offense with which he stands charged.

Reference was made with a lead pencil on the note paper, such as "open vice," "talk citizens league playing favorites," "gambling in hotels, rooming houses," "proofs," "force officers to do something," "city officers in on racket," "can prove it," are expected to form the basis for the defense, which, it is anticipated, will be made when the state closes its case.

The fact as testified to by mounted policeman Ira Finley, one of the officers who made the arrest at the Hotel McCoy, that he heard a man talking down a fire escape of the building at the time of the alleged holdup, is also expected to be made a part of the defense.

Seek the Fifth Man.
The "fifth man" who R. F. Atkinson testified during the examining trial was to receive a pro rata of the proceeds, is sought by the defense. So far he remains an unknown quantity.

The state thus far has failed to put Atkinson, the main witness during that trial, on the stand. It was believed when the trial opened that he would be the first witness introduced. The defense, as one of its witnesses, has summoned his wife, Mrs. R. F. Atkinson. Mrs. V. J. Snyder, wife of Snyder, who is indicted with Ross, will also be a witness for the defense.

Rev. Perry J. Rice's name figures among the names of the witnesses for the defense. It is believed that his presence has some connection with the memorandum, but what is not known.

Other witnesses called by the defense are: H. B. Stevens, state ranger; J. Webster, Tom Delaney, Miss Grace Kennedy, H. G. Wilson, George B. Oliver and H. B. Singer.

Greet on the Stand.
Capt. Greet was the first witness Saturday morning. He had been on the stand when the examining trial of Atkinson. Saturday he testified: "Mr. Atkinson, Mr. York were present when I talked to Atkinson at the police station."

"According to Atkinson, the conspiracy had already been formed."

A. "Yes, sir. It was my judgment to let it go on and then catch them."

Q. "Did you ever find out who that fifth man was?"

A. "I never did."

Q. "Did you ever try?"

A. "I did my best. We did what we usually do. There was a man in a Sam Brown suit, he was in his underclothes. No, I never had him suspected."

Q. "You were at the examining trial. You remember the county attorney putting Sam Rowan on the stand and the police rushing him out before he could testify?"

A. "No, I don't remember that."

Q. "When we went into the hotel I said nothing to the night clerk. I said not tell him my name. I did not know what they were then."

A. "I suspected that these race horse men were gambling there. I did not know. I had no definite proof. I did not know the game was going on at that hotel that night."

Ross Roughly Dressed.
"Finley searched Ross. I was there. The only thing I took out of his pocket was a pair of pinhead. I saw him searched and saw Finley take the pinhead out of him. Ross had on rough looking clothes. I was usually neatly dressed at that time."

I think the handkerchief exhibited here is the one taken out of Ross's pocket. They did not find him handcuffed, not to my knowledge."

Q. "Was Atkinson under arrest?"

A. "No, sir."

Q. "You did not put him in jail that night on account of this understanding?"

A. "No, sir."

Ross was at the station. I observed

Above is a photographic reproduction of the letter from Pascual Orozco, Jr., sent this week to R. Gonzalez Robelo in El Paso to be transmitted to Gen. Felix Diaz at Mexico City. Many of Orozco's signatures are in evidence in El Paso as souvenirs. The signatures are all identical with that on the letter. This shows Orozco to have been quite in the land of the living on February 19, or on Wednesday of the present week.

Asks Legislature to Investigate Prison Conduct; Gets Very Angry.

ARIZONA LAWMAKERS TAKE THE DAY OFF

HOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 22.—Governor Hunt has thrown down the gauntlet to the critics of his prison reform policies, in the legislature and elsewhere.

"There shall be no more silent submission on my part or on the part of the people of Arizona to the malicious utterances of either willful or ignorant falsifiers," declared the governor in a communication read before both houses of the legislature Friday afternoon.

The governor demanded an investigation into the prison management on Monday morning. He said that there would be a hearing in the house chamber before the state institutions committee of the senate and a special committee of the senate.

This hearing was recommended by the state institutions committee of the house and the senate.

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Posters in Juarez.
At Juarez Friday placards denounced

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GONZALES SAID TO BE PRISONER

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Gonzales a Prisoner.
Abram Gonzalez, virtually a prisoner at Chihuahua city, it is reported today that governor Gonzalez has failed in attempts to leave the city. He is being held by the various Madero factions of Chihuahua.

Gonzales was the prime organizer of Madero's revolution and has been a regular of Chihuahua. The petition, however, are stationed some 2000 federal troops, the majority of which are regulars. Gonzalez so far has not dared to resign nor has he accepted the provisional president.

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ARMY GOES TOWARDS MEXICO; TROOPS MOVING TO GALVESTON

First Infantry Brigade With Signal Corps, Engineers and Hospital Corps Under Orders to Move at Once—Gen. Steever's Cavalry Brigade May Be Moved From Arizona to Galveston to Supplement the Infantry Force.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The fifth brigade, second division, of the reorganized army, consisting of four infantry regiments, commanded by Brig. Gen. F. A. Smith, has been ordered to Galveston, Tex., to be in readiness to embark for foreign service. There is no present purpose, officials say, of dispatching the troops from Galveston to Mexico.

Today's order is simply one of the steps taken to have the troops ready for any emergency.

It is intimated that the purpose is to provide president Wilson with proper facilities for any move he may have in mind regarding the Mexican situation.

The regiments affected by this new order are the fourth infantry, Fort Crook, Neb., and Fort Snelling, Minn.; the seventh at Fort Leavenworth, the 13th at Fort Leavenworth, Fort Meade, S. D., and Fort Sill, Okla., and the 23rd infantry at Fort Snelling.

To Move in Few Hours.
These troops will be in a movement within a few hours, as nearly a week ago the division commander, Maj. Gen. Carter, was instructed to have them placed in position for immediate foreign service.

All railroad transportation facilities have been arranged, wagons have been provided, the soldiers have packed their haversacks, rolled their tents and blankets, and are ready to embark within an hour after they have received the order. It is calculated that some of the troops will begin to arrive at Galveston by tomorrow night and the entire brigade will be ready to embark by Wednesday.

These orders show that the fifth brigade assembled at Galveston up to an effective strength of about 3,500 men. The troops will be temporarily stationed at Fort Crockett, on Galveston island, and the supply depot will be established at Texas City.

Supplementing the infantry brigade a company of engineers from either the second or third division, as the direction of Gen. Carter, field hospital No. 3 and ambulance company No. 3, and a company of signal corps, all now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., have been ordered to embark for Galveston.

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The orders show that the fifth brigade assembled at Galveston up to an effective strength of about 3,500 men. The troops will be temporarily stationed at Fort Crockett, on Galveston island, and the supply depot will be established at Texas City.

Ready in a Few Hours.
The general staff estimates that the 23rd infantry, the most remote from Galveston, stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., should arrive by Wednesday.

As an indication of a rule cannot accomplish much without cavalry support, if the present policy of making ready for eventualities is to be pushed to a logical conclusion, today's orders will be followed by one to Gen. E. Z. Steever to assemble at Galveston the second cavalry brigade. This is composed of the fifth and ninth cavalry. The troops are scattered along the Arizona border.

Gen. Smith wired today that the infantry troops will be ready to embark within 12 hours, and the indications were said from four to 70 hours would be required for special trains to be prepared and reach the present stations of the troops.

Officers at Fort Crockett expressed the opinion that the fourth regiment will not leave there before Monday.

Fifteen hundred men and 120 officers, comprising the seventh United States infantry, first battalion, 19th infantry, company D, signal corps, company E, engineering corps, and the field hospital corps, made immediate preparations at Fort Leavenworth today for enlisting, following the receipt of a dispatch from the war department ordering the fifth brigade to move to Galveston. Officers at the post said enlisting probably would be completed by 7 o'clock tonight.

Railroads Were Ready.
Upon previous orders the post quartermaster had arranged with the railroads for transportation. Within 30 minutes after the receipt of the dispatch the cars were being backed into the post. Four trains on the Missouri Pacific railway will convey the four infantry battalions.

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Field bakery No. 2 was ordered immediately to Galveston from Fort Riley, prepared for active service. Thirty-eight men with portable field ovens prepared to embark tonight.

The 11th cavalry at Chattanooga, Tenn., received orders today for its pack and wagon trains to leave on a special for Galveston.

Getting Ready for Wilson.
A summary of the constitutional president of Mexico, and his constitutional advisers, without due process of law, might possibly be interpreted as demonstrating the absence of proper government in Mexico and of the existence of a practical state of anarchy, according to some of the administration officials.

However, it was positively stated today that there was no present intention of utilizing the armed forces of the United States to back up the attitude of president Taft's administration, but it will be left to president Woodrow Wilson and his secretary of state to determine what shall be done. Meanwhile the outgoing administration regards it as a duty to assemble sufficient military and naval force at the most convenient point of embarkation to be available at the next administration wishes to use it.

Better Reports from Mexico.
Consular reports today indicate a more general acceptance of the new order of things in Mexico.

At Veracruz, where vigorous resistance was shown to the new administration, the military authorities have acquiesced and will work with the new administration.

The consul at Matamoros reports recognition of the provisional government by the state of Tamaulipas, which also had shown signs of resistance. The same is true of the state of Nuevo Leon.

But most important of all is the reported acceptance of governor Carranza that local opposition in Saltillo has been abandoned and that he will act in accordance with the new provisional government. The only sign of discord reported today is in the outlying district of Acapulco. Troops from the Acosta Grande regiment, however, have been concentrated there.

There is some doubt as to the attitude of the people of Cananea and that of the troops at Agua Prieta. There is a report of rebel activity near San Luis Potosi and a demand for the surrender of that town, but nothing to indicate what rebels there are. Train service is still irregular, but representative Mexican though the capital is in communication with Veracruz.

Consul General Shanklin at Mexico City reports the Heyser family, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney J. Rider, the Julio Limantour family and the Menéndez family are safe and well.

CONGRESS OBSERVES WASHINGTON DAY

Foreword Address of Washington in Read in House and Senate; Opposition Develops Against Naval Bill.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—Washington's farewell address was read in both the senate and house at the session today.

Opposition to the naval bill, carrying \$146,618,346 was active when consideration of the measure was resumed in the house and the indications were that it would be impossible to reach a vote before Monday. Those opposing the bill by resolution, the House of Representatives, and representative Gregg, of Texas, objected chiefly to the provision for the construction of two battleships.

The senate today agreed to vote next Tuesday on the bill to create a department of labor, which would provide another cabinet officer. The measure passed the house last summer and has been pending on the senate calendar since then.

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